THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9303. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18. 1781.

This Day was published, price 6 d.

LINTON:

A Tweedale Pastoral.

BY A. GEDDES, L. L. D.

Sold by C. ELLIOT, Parliament-Square, Edinburgh; And AL. ANGUS and SON, in Aberdeen.

A GRIEVE WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a Person fit to superintend the management of a Farm, and particularly the sales at a considerable work.

Apply to Laurence Hill writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

DUNBAR PRIVATEERING COMPANY.

THE Directors have ordered a Call of 35 per cent. on the original Subscriptions, to be paid between and the 1st May, to Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co. Parliament Close, Edinburgh; with the partners are requested to attend.

Not to be repeated.

DUTCH SEED.

JUST arrived, and to be sold by MARTIN AND KERR, Leith, a Parcel of fine NEW RED CLOVER SEED, on reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Not less than one bag, containing from two to three hundred weight will be sold.

Copy of the PETITION *of the* WEST INDIA PLANTERS *and* MERCHANTS *to the* KING, *on the subject of the general Seizure of private Property, found in the Dutch Islands of St Eustatius and St Martin.*

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The Petition of the WEST INDIA PLANTERS *and* MERCHANTS,

Most Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners have very considerable property, and debts due to them, in the several islands of the West Indies, subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, as also in the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, and St Vincent, which have, in the course of the present hostilities, fallen under the dominion of France.

That they have always conceived it to be a maxim among civilized nations, established in humanity and sound policy, "that war should be carried on with the least possible injury to private property, found in any countries or towns, which may be invaded or conquered:" the happy effects of which wise principle your Petitioners have hitherto experienced, in the security of their estates and effects from pillage and plunder, which have been reciprocally discountenanced by the Governors in the West Indies, as ruinous to individuals, and productive of no decisive advantage to any of the sovereign states concerned.

Your petitioners are therefore seriously alarmed at the general seizure, made by the Commanders of your Majesty's sea and land forces, of goods, merchandize, and specie, found in the Dutch islands of Saint Eustatius and Saint Martin, on their surrendering, without resistance, and at discretion, to the said Commanders; humbly conceiving, that the inhabitants of places, which submit to the will, and surrender themselves to the discretion of an invading enemy, immediately, upon such submission, become the subjects of that Sovereign, or State, to whom the victorious army belongs; and, consequently, by their allegiance, are entitled to security in their persons and property, it being repugnant to policy as humanity, to permit one class of subjects to plunder another, the trader having an equal claim with the soldier to the protection of Government.

Your petitioners humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that those Dutch islands did belong to a sovereign State, by whose authority and permission they were made, and have ever been, free ports; and that they have been recognized as such, by Great Britain, and all the other maritime powers of Europe, who have possessions in the West Indies.

That Great Britain, in particular, has never interdicted or prohibited, to her subjects, the trade to those Dutch islands, but has, on the contrary, permitted the exportation of great quantities of various articles of goods of the growth, produce and manufacture of this country, which have been regularly and openly entered out, at the several ports in this kingdom, for the said Dutch islands.

That an act was passed last session of Parliament, for removing any legal doubts arising out of the Navigation Act, respecting the importation of tobacco of the growth of the Colonies in North America, which, having escaped British capture, had been imported, from the Colonies in rebellion, into those Dutch islands, declaring and enacting, "That such tobacco might be legally imported from those, or any other, neutral islands, into any British island, and from thence into Great Britain;" by which act, the trade to the said islands of Saint Eustatia and Saint Martin, which had always been in many respects legal, became an object of public encouragement, by being extended beyond what the strict construction of law seemed formerly to authorise.

That, since the passing of the said act, and even before, during the present rebellion, a great part of the tobacco, absolutely necessary for the consumption and revenue of Great Britain, has been imported through that channel, to the manifest benefit of the navigation of this kingdom; for, if the market had not been supplied by those means, there would have been an indispensible necessity for admitting tobacco from Holland, after having been carried thither from those islands in Dutch vessels; and Great Britain would, consequently, have been deprived of the profit arising from the long navigation of that bulky commodity.

That, since the commencement of the American rebellion, the said islands of Saint Eustatia and St Martin have been frequently of the most essential service to the British Leeward Islands, particularly in the years 1777 and 1778, when the islands of Antigua and Saint Christopher would have suffered all the miseries of actual famine, had not they drawn from St Eustatia those supplies which they formerly received from North America.

That, since the capture of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, and St Vincent, those islands have been principally supplied with the several necessaries for their consumption, and for the cultivation of their plantations, through the medium of St Eustatia, and that many British subjects, having property in those captured islands, have been obliged to establish houses of trade in the said island of Saint Eustatia, for the express purpose of supplying those islands, and have ordered various articles to be shipped for Saint Eustatia from Great Britain, as well as from Holland.

That the great want of plantation stores, and other necessaries, in those captured islands, has also obliged many of the planters to ship, from time to time, a great part of the produce of their plantations to St Eustatia, for the purpose of purchasing such plantation stores and other necessaries.

That many of your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, on the faith of Great Britain, having recognized the trade, have settled as general traders in those Dutch islands, and have considerable property in goods, merchandise, and money, in the said islands; and that others of your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, as agents for the Dutch as well as British merchants in those islands, have shipped considerable quantities of goods and merchandize on account of the said merchants.

That those Dutch islands, particularly Saint Eustatia, have therefore been, and ought to be considered as free ports, open to all the world, where the subjects of all states in amity with Holland were equally welcome, where the goods imported by the hand of commerce were at open market, ready to be sold to the best bidder, without favour or affection, without any partial or political attachment or predilection to any of the powers at war, without regard to any other object than that of mercantile profit, which is the spring and soul of all commerce whatever; and that the value of the said islands to that sovereign power to which they belonged, as well as to your Majesty's subjects and other nations, consisted in their being universal open marts, and not in the inconsiderable production of their soil.

Your petitioners humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that, as a very considerable part of the property found in those Dutch islands must necessarily belong to many of your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, from the causes above stated, so there are likewise others of your Majesty's subjects, residing in Great Britain and the British Leeward Islands, who are large creditors of the Dutch and British merchants in those Dutch islands, not only on account of goods and merchandise, openly and avowedly shipped by them, as the agents of the said merchants, but also in respect of dealings and engagements, antecedent to, and unconnected with, the trade carried on by such their debtors in those islands.

With respect to the property in the said islands, belonging to the subjects of the States of Holland; or any others of your Majesty's enemies, your petitioners having already stated what they humbly conceive to be the humane and political practice of war, feel themselves impelled, by the principle of gratitude, to present to your royal view the conduct of the commanders of the French King's forces, and of the Court of France, in the case of the conquest of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines.

When the island of Grenada, after having made a zealous but unsuccessful defence against the enemy's force, surrendered at discretion, there was no plunder allowed, except on the Hospital Hill, which was taken by storm, and where the small effects that were lodged necessarily fell, *in furorem belli*, to the first of the assailants who could lay their hands upon them. The goods and merchandize in the town of Saint George, in that island, to a very large amount, not merely intended for the use and consumption of the island, but for the general market of the West Indies, remained untouched, and every species of property whatever was left inviolate, even the goods upon the keys and beach in various parts of the island.

There were indeed certain ordinances issued by the French Governor, on taking possession of the said island, by which the produce of all plantations belonging to absentees was to be sequestrated until a peace, and the payment of all debts due to your Majesty's subjects, residing in any part of your Majesty's dominions, was prohibited under pain of military execution. But, on the application of the parties interested to the Court of France, those ordinances were immediately revoked by his Most Christian Majesty, and all persons whatever, whether present or absent, were secured in the full possession of their estates and effects: His Most Christian Majesty having been pleased at the same time to express his disapprobation of those ordinances, "as tending to injure civil contracts, which are founded on the law of nature, and which form the most sacred bond of society, being the principal source of that reciprocal communication and intercourse subsisting between the subjects of all nations; to which contracts, and to private property in general, the practice of war, among civilized states, has ever had the most tender regard."

Your petitioners likewise with pleasure reflect, that your Majesty, in the very beginning of your reign, gave a striking example of clemency upon the capture of Dominica, the inhabitants of which island were settled there, against express treaties, unacknowledged by any sovereign professing neutrality, yet exercising hostilities against your Majesty's subjects; and, when summoned to submit to your Majesty's arms, not only refused to surrender, but, provoking an assault, were reduced sword in hand. Yet, by your Majesty's wisdom and generosity, the inhabitants of that island were preserved in the possession of all their property.

Your petitioners do not conceive, that those defenceless Dutch islands were surprised, and taken possession of, by your Majesty's arms, for the sake of inglorious spoil; but merely with a view to great political objects, in conducting the present hostilities against the combined enemies of Britain, by depriving them, in future, of the convenience and advantages of those marts. They have ever considered Great Britain as priding herself in acts of generosity and humanity, not less than in brilliant atchievements of valour in war: And they are confident that your Majesty will not permit the British name to be stained, by a departure from that line of conduct which has hitherto so peculiarly characterised this nation, for her sacred regard to the rights of mankind.

They beg leave to repeat to your Majesty, that the confication of private property in those Dutch islands would grievously affect many of your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, who have traded there under the sanction of our laws, or who are creditors of merchants in the said islands; and, at the same time, to state to your Majesty their apprehensions, that such a measure, so far as it would injure the property of the subjects of the enemy, must necessarily tend to increase the calamities of war, by exciting desperate resistance, by exasperating our foes against the trading inhabitants of those islands which may hereafter be obliged to submit to their arms, and by establishing a predatory system, destructive and ruinous in its consequences to individuals, and of no solid benefit to the several states concerned.

Your petitioners do therefore most humbly, but fervently, pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your serious consideration, and remove the apprehensions of your petitioners, by adopting such measures, on the present occasion, as to your Majesty, in your great wisdom, justice, and clemency, shall seem meet.

Signed by order, and in the name, and on the behalf, of the West India Planters and Merchants,

WILLIAM CRICHTON,

Chairman of the General Meeting on this special business.

London, April 6. 1781.

Particulars respecting the conduct of the late CAPT. DONELLAN, *from the time of his sentence until his execution.*

THE little exertion made by the Captain's counsel on the trial led him to suspect that justice had not been done him by his Solicitors in the preparation of his brief; and therefore, the day after his condemnation, he sent for the same, and passed the whole of that day and night in reading it. Early on Sunday morning he sent for Mr W——, who instantly waited upon him. After apologizing for giving him the pain to visit him in so unfortunate a situation, he said, he had read the brief the whole of the preceding day and night, and that it had given him the greatest satisfaction. He observed, however, that there were some matters contained in it, to the truth whereof he could not, of his own knowledge, speak positively; that therefore, he wished to have the same erased, and the whole made strictly conformable to truth. Mr W —— expressed some surprize at this, and asked him, What could be his motive for wishing such a thing at that period of time, when it was too late? He was prevented from a reply for some time, having burst into tears. At length, he asked Mr W——, if he could feel for his unhappy fate? and added, That if he could, he was sure he would comply with his dying request, which was that of having the brief then in his hand published, as a vindication of his honour and character to the world. This request was made so feelingly, that Mr W —— faithfully promised he would comply with it. He then requested Mr W—— to read the whole brief distinctly to him; which he did, and made the alterations required by the unhappy prisoner. After this, Mr Donellan, with the greatest calmness and deliberation, wrote the following words upon the back of the last sheet.

Sunday, 1st April 1781. This case has been read over to me this day, being the last day of my life, and it contains nothing but real facts, as far as my knowledge goes; and I solemnly request, and firmly desire that it may be published, as a firm vindication of my honour and character to the world. I also desire, that Mr W——, one of my Solicitors, may be the whole and sole publisher of it, as a clear testimony of my being perfectly satisfied with his conduct.

JOHN DONNELLAN.

After having done this, he insisted upon having the goaler and turnkey sent for to witness it, which they did and have affixed their names thereto as witnesses. Mr W—— then left him, but not before he had made him again promise to have the brief published.

In the afternoon of Sunday, Mr W— was obliged to visit the unfortunate man again; for Mr K—, an Alderman of the town of N——, (whose house Mrs Donellan was then at) arrived at Warwick with a letter from her, to her unfortunate husband, and he did not chuse to go to the prison without Mr W—. On their entering the room, Mr Donellan was in bed; but on seeing Mr K—, who he suspected had brought him something from his wife, he instantly raised himself, and impatiently asked, with pleasure strongly marked in his countenance, how his wife did, and whether he had brought any thing from her? Mr K— then gave him the letter, which he received with rapture; but on looking at the superscription, he immediately fell backwards in his bed, and wept bitterly. After remaining in that posture for some time, he raised himself up again, and proceeded to open the letter, which he had no sooner done, and looked at the upper part of it, than he used the following words,—"she calls me husband, and she has none." He then fell back in his bed again, and gave himself up to the most distressing grief, beating his side, and seemed almost frantic. Mr W— and Mr K— were so moved at this distressing scene, that they gave themselves up to tears; at length the Captain, with the utmost resolution, and apparent fortitude, rose up again, and, after apologizing for his conduct, and assuring them that nothing but a letter from his wife could have so much unmanned him, read the letter through with the greatest composure; soon after which Mr W— and Mr K— left him. The latter gentleman went to the unfortunate man the next morning, and was with him some time before he set off for the place of execution. Mr Donellan told him his wife's letter had made him meet his fate with becoming fortitude. The purport of Mrs Donellan's letter was, to assure her husband, that his children should have good educations, and be brought up in the paths of virtue, &c.

Our correspondent further adds, "That from the time of the Captain's condemnation, to the time of his execution, no man could behave with more decency and *apparent* contrition: he was frequently upon his knees, and prayed with the greatest fervency, and desired to have the clergyman with him as often as possible. On the morning of his death, he took the sacrament with the *most apparent* sincerity and devotion; at the same time, in the most solemn and positive terms, declaring his innocence of the crime for which he was convicted. Indeed, so great was his wish to have this made known to the world, that he raved about the publication of his case, and made the clergyman, Mr K— and every one who went near him, promise to see it done—even at the tree, when the clergyman had taken leave of him, he called him back again, and said he did it once more, to repeat before Almighty God his entire innocence of the charge for which he was going to suffer, and, for the last time to urge him to see his case published, that his memory might not be reproached with so shocking a crime as that for which he was condemned to an ignominious death."

From the London Papers, April 13.

Madrid, March 19. Mr Cumberland, who received a courier from the Court of London very lately, is preparing to return to England, by the way of France; and has accordingly demanded the necessary passports.

Vienna, March 2. We learn that the States of the Austrian Netherlands have asked permission of the Emperor to reestablish and put in good order the port of Antwerp, which it is generally thought will be granted; especially as all the letters received here from those provinces are full of the many advantages, and great extension of commerce, particularly at Ostend, which the English appear to favour very much.

Antwerp, April 5. Prince Sulkowsky, Duke of Bielcie, Privy Councellor and Chamberlain of his Imperial Majesty, has passed through this city in his way to the Hague, to execute a commission from the Emperor his Sovereign.

It is actually known for a certainty, that all the efforts made for the holding of a congress for a general pacification, have miscarried. Neither this city nor Vienna will have the honour to be chosen for that glorious object. The demands of England have appeared so exorbitant, that the powers who offered to become mediators, have absolutely rejected them. It is said, that the British Ministry have answered the Russian Minister, "That the King of England could not listen to any particular proposal on the part of Holland, unless that Republic consents, as a preliminary condition, to deliver, within the space of three months, the number of troops stipulated by the treaties between the two powers."

Paris, April 6. We are still ignorant of the destination of M. de la Motte Piquet's division; many people think that it is going to Rhode Island, with 6000 land forces.

A rumour is spread that the Count d'Estaing has sent off his baggage to Brest; it is added that he is to take the command of 15 sail the line, with which he is to go to the Texel, which place is to be the rendezvous of the fleets of the neutral powers. This French Vice-Admiral is to command in chief the combined fleets.

LONDON.

The dispatches which were taken in the French packet, by the Terror privateer of Liverpool, are ordered to be brought up to town, as they are said to contain very particular accounts.

It was yesterday reported that Admiral Sir George Rodney kept the Dutch flag flying at St Eustatia, which has been attended with great success, as several Dutch, French, and American vessels had dropt in there, not knowing it was in the possession of his Majesty's forces, and several of them valuable prizes.

The Dutch prizes taken at St Eustatia, by Sir George Rodney, are to set sail the 30th of this month for Europe, in company with the St Kitt's fleet of merchantmen, under a strong convoy.

Orders are sent to Cork, for the transports which are taking in provisions for America, to hold themselves in readiness to join the fleet, which is to sail from Spithead the first fair wind.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *April* 14.

Whitehall, April 14.

THE King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas Shirley, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands, in America, in the room of William Matthew Burt, Esq; deceased.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *April* 13.

The Terror privateer, of Liverpool has taken a French Packet from Nantz to Boston, which is arrived at Liverpool. The dispatches are likewise taken.

The St Anna Marie, prize to the Gusl, is arrived at St Ives.

The Celia, Crawford, from London, to Dublin, is retaken and brought into Falmouth.

Portsmouth, 10. Arrived the Justrow Catharina, prize to the Enterprize of London, last from Plymouth. Sailed, the Berwick man of war, Belle Poule, and Tartar frigates, for the North Seas.

Clyde, 5. This day was brought in by the Tarleton privateer, Captain Taylor, of this place, the Tom Lee, Captain Buchanan, from Baltimore in Maryland, for Nantz, with 140 hogsheads of tobacco, &c. valued at 9000 l. She was taken the 23d ult. after an engagement of two hours and a half. The Tom Lee had one man killed, but the Tarleton none.

The Britannia, Adey, a navy victualler, from Cowes to Quebec, was taken in September last, and carried into Salem.

The Sta. Maria Magos, a Portuguese ship, was at Mauritius in September last.

The brig Chance, from Belfast to Barbadoes, with herrings, is retaken by the Enterprize, Captain Heighington, and sent into King Road.

The John, Tizard, from Poole, to Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Boston.

The James, Fisher, from the Leeward Islands, is arrived at Liverpool, and has brought in with her a prize, from Corunna, bound to Boston.

The Jonge Dirk, Harden, from Amsterdam and Bourdeaux, to St Eustatia, is taken and carried into St Kitts.

The Betty, Wilton, of Liverpool, on her passage to Greenland, has taken a large Dutch ship, from St Eustatia, to Amsterdam, with sugar, coffee, and indigo. The prize is arrived in the north of Ireland.

The Harriot, Scot, from Liverpool, arrived at St Eustatia before the capture of the island.

The York privateer of Jersey has taken La Laboureuse, Faulat, and Le St Louis, Pulsten, of 70 tons each, from Bayonne to Nantz; L'Esperance En Dieu, Pineaux, of 40 tons, from ditto, to Brest, and La Pelagie Louise, Pizon, of 80 tons, from ditto to L'Orient; loaded with rosin, wine, soap, &c.

The Ann, Webster, from London, arrived at Madeira, and was to sail for New York the 25th of January.

The Gibraltar, Robinson, from Dartmouth, for Greenland, is taken by the Black Princess privateer, and carried into Morlaix.

The Neptune, Scot; Belmont, Gamage; Grosvenor, Coxon; Rochford, Todd; Royal Admiral, Hubbart; and Earl of Dartmouth, Thompson, outward bound East Indiamen, were at the Brazils the 29th of August, taking in refreshments, and sailed the 19th of September, all well.

The Sally, Ghrimes, from the West Indies, to America, after being blown out of St Kitts, was taken by a French privateer, and carried into Hispaniola.

Penzance, 9. Last night, was wrecked in this port, the Le Valoise, French Snow, prize to the Hero privateer of Guernsey. The crew saved.

The Industry, Roach, from Ross in Ireland, is arrived at Southampton, after being taken, and ransomed for 300 guineas.

The Lady Betty, Power, from Newfoundland to Madeira, foundered off Madeira in a gale of wind. The people saved.

The Draper, ———, from Limerick, with 430 barrels of beef and pork, is retaken by the Enterprize privateer, and sent into Swansey.

Portsmouth, 11. Yesterday, the Greyhound frigate, Captain Fooks, arrived here from St Eustatia; by which we learn, that Sir Samuel Hood remained cruizing off Martinico, with fourteen sail of the line.

The Saint Andrew, Paterson, a Swede, from Bourdeaux, to Guernsey, is taken by a Guernsey privateer, and carried in there.

The Surinam ship, prize to the Scourge sloop of war, is arrived at Barbadoes.

The Due de Chartres, and another French privateer, are taken by the grand fleet, which was within one day's sail of Cape St Vincent's, the 4th instant, all well, lat. 39. 46.

The Lady Howe privateer, of Dartmouth, Captain Stoddy, has taken and sent into that port, a Dutch ship, called Genaniet Negotie, Zeeward, from Demerary, for Middleburg, with coffee, cotton, sugar, &c. valued at 30,000 l.

From the London Papers, April 14.

LONDON.

On Thursday last, Sir Chaloner Ogle kissed their Majesties hands at St James's, on his promotion to be Admiral; the above officer went out as a Post-Captain with Admiral Rodney to the West Indies, and did not even hear of his promotion till his return to London.

Yesterday Lord North set off for Dover, and is to take the circuit of the Cinque Ports during the Easter recess.

Governor Dalling is certainly soon to leave Jamaica—Sir Hugh Palliser is, in many circles, talked of as the successor to the Government.—*Pub. Adv.*

Sir George Rodney in his last dispatches writes, that his Majesty's ship the Santa Monica having fell in with a fleet of transports, storeships, and merchantmen amounting to 74 sail, under convoy of seven ships of the line, and two frigates, continued two days near them to obtain their course; which being invariably held W. S. W. left no doubt but their destiny was the West-Indies. The Commander accordingly used the utmost dispatch to acquaint Sir George of the circumstance; in consequence of which, he has stationed Sir Samuel Hood, with 17 sail of the line, to the windward of Martinique, to wait their arrival.—Sir George adds, the English squadron is so situated, that he has no doubt but that it will be in his power to congratulate Government in his next account, of a valuable capture being made.

The American agents Curzien and his associate, are considered as state prisoners, and on their way to England in his Majesty's ship the Vengeance. It also appears, that the inhabitants of the islands of St Martin and Saba, of whom Sir George speaks in the most liberal terms, declare themselves very happy with their change of Government, and are in return treated with the utmost attention.—The convoy from the West Indies consists of three ships of the line and four frigates; among which is the Dutch line of battle ships, late Mars, which Sir George Rodney has new named the Prince Edward, in honour of his Majesty's fourth son.—The arrangements which Sir George Rodney has made in the island of St Eustatia, at once indicated his abilities as an able officer and skilful legislator, if so temporary a government can bestow the latter epithet. —He has nicely discriminated the fraudulent factor from the industrious planter; those of the first distinction are regarded with a watchful eye; the latter have every indulgence, their dwellings and utensils of culture receiving every protection which can possibly be expected or claimed.—The British merchants in that island, are marked with particular abhorrence and contempt; as it has appeared, when the French fleet were flying from the English squadron, they treacherously sent two vessels freighted with stores, to enable the enemy to refit and make better way; else seven of their ships must have been obliged to push for St Domingo to have repaired.—The Dutch Governor Monsieur de Graff, who held a paltry and mean traffic with the Americans, Sir George has been obliged to embark for England, and has seized his plantations for the use of his Majesty.

It is but a very short time since we were instructed to believe, that the American ports were complete magazines of stores, and among them Boston in particular. It now turns out however quite the reverse, for upon two French ships putting into Boston the beginning of January to repair, they found they could have no relief, and therefore went for Martinique, in which passage one of them, believed to be the Fantasque, was lost.

There were upwards of 2000 barrels of powder and cartouches for muskets destroyed at Martinique, in the late most desperate storm, exclusive of near forty rounds for 24 forty-two pounders, and the same quantity for 18 twenty-four pounders, upon the batteries at St Pierre.

The following is extracted from a letter from the principal storekeeper at Martinique, to the Office of Ordnance in Paris, *per* last dispatches: "The inventory and return of the stores of the island, I hope, will be a sufficient plea for my desiring the immediate supply. Should Admiral Rodney invest us before the relief comes, we shall fall an easy prey."

Advice is received from Cadiz, by the way of Lisbon, that George B. Esq; an Irish gentleman, who has resided there some years as a merchant, is taken up and thrown into prison, and all his effects seized, under pretence of his being a heretic, and carrying on a correspondence with their heretical enemies. But the account adds, that he being very rich, it is supposed that their chief reason of throwing him into prison was to take possession of his property.

The report of the Brest fleet having returned to Brest seems to be credited, and helps to confirm the account we formerly received, of the disagreement between the French and Spanish Admirals, which gave room to suppose that the two fleets would not again act in concert.

There is every reason to believe that Gibraltar is already relieved, and it is probable that Admiral Darby may return without seeing the Spanish fleet; but if Don Louis Cordova should try his strength with the English fleet, there is no great reason to be apprehensive of our Admiral's not coming off handsomely from the rencounter. Yet, if the Brest fleet happen to fall in with our fleet immediately after an engagement with the Spaniards, we may have reason to dread the consequences. The times seem ready to teem with events of great importance.

The Court of France, conscious of the necessity of having their ships commanded by able mariners, has adopted the measure of taking the most skilful Captains of privateers, and giving them Captains commissions in the Royal navy. This step has created the utmost confusion, animosity, and ill-blood, and cannot fail to be productive of the most injurious consequences to the service in general. It had ever heretofore been a rule, that none but the noblesse could have command of the French men of war; and as many officers of that description have been ousted, to make room for those not regularly trained to the navy, nothing was heard of but duels between them and their new successors for some days previous to the fleet's sailing; and it is added, that the crews of most of the ships and their officers were in a state of dissention, discontent, and downright hatred of each other, when the fleet put to sea.

A private letter from Holland says, that there is no more bustle in that country, either to augment their army, or fit out their ships, than if the States were in profound peace.

Government have, within a few days, contracted for an additional number of merchant ships, which are to be fitted up as transports, and are to be got ready to sail with the fleet which is going to the West Indies.

The convoy for the Quebec fleet is to consist of three men of war, two frigates, and several armed ships; and as most of the ships have letters of marque, and carry from 18 to 26 guns, there is not much danger of their being molested. This is the richest Quebec fleet that has gone from England since the present disputes with America.

So great is the respect shown to the flags of the neutral powers, that many of the Captains of the ships which went out with the last convoy to the West Indies, intending to run it home, have procured leave to wear the Danish, Prussian, Swedish, and Imperial flags.

A private letter from Petersburgh says, "Provisions and stores for 12 sail of the line, and smaller ships of war, for four months sea service, are ordered to be got in readiness by the middle of May, which will be under the command of Admiral Greig. Whether they are for the assistance of Great Britain or not, we cannot vouch, but generally believe they are."

There are a number of Russian youth now in this kingdom, who are apprenticed out to different trades, at the sole charge of the Empress; several of them are in private ship-yards. There are a number also in France on the same footing. This strongly marks the disposition of the Princess, and her zeal to improve her country.

General Elliot's regiment of dragoons are to do the King's duty this summer; the other three regiments of light horse, commanded by Major-General Manners, Colonel Harcourt, and Lord Sheffield, are to join the new camp at Chatham, which is now forming with the utmost expedition.

The troops that are to form the different encampments this summer are now preparing to march from divers parts of the kingdom to the places of their respective stations.

Monsieur Linguet, the French Advocate, lately committed to the Bastile, has been discharged within this fortnight.

The Hon. Capt. Keith Stewart, appointed established Commodore upon the coast of Scotland, will not assume his command until the Berwick arrives in Leith Roads. Capt. Ferguson commands the squadron round; when the whole will consist of one 74, five frigates, four sloops, and eight cutters, carrying from 12 to 18 guns.

Among the flying reports of this day, it was said, that Sir George Rodney had written home word, that unless immediate orders were sent out for the distribution of the property seized at St Eustatia, he could not answer for the consequences.

It was also said, that the division of the French fleet destined for the West Indies, had returned to Brest, the victuallers and store-ships not being able to keep the sea with safety in such blowing weather.

It is said, that, a few nights since, a gentleman at the West End of the town lost his whole fortune, above 20,000 l. to Sir John Jehu, at one sitting.

The division of the French fleet, lately sailed from Brest, and destined for America, has a large sum of money on board, the whole of which is to be put into the hands of General Washington, but the Congress are not to be entrusted with a single louis d'ors of it, nor are they to have any superintendency over its expenditure and application.

It is certain, that Dr Franklin is preparing to leave France.

The new imposts on paper, though called only regulations, will operate as taxes, and add 6 d. to the expence of a five shilling octavo, thus burdening a trade, already knocked up, without any taxes at all.

The examination of the honourable Charles James Fox, Esq. taken upon oath the 29th of March, 1781.

"This deponent saith, that he is interested in the residue of the personal estate of the late Lord Holland, together with his brother Colonel Henry Fox, who is in America, and his nephew, Henry Lord Holland, an infant about the age of seven years.

"That there is a litigation depending between the executors of Lord Holland, and Mr Robert Paris Taylor, who was one of his deputies, the determination of which may affect the balance due from the late Lord Holland, as paymaster of the forces; as much of that balance as may be affected by that litigation, he objects to the payment of into the Exchequer; as to the residue, he has no objection, upon obtaining a quietus, or an indemnification equivalent thereto.

C. J. FOX.

The examination of the Right Honourable Lord North, taken upon oath, the 23d and 30th of March, 1781.

"Lord North says, that the sum of sixty-three thousand seven hundred thirty-eight pounds three shillings and ten pence, mentioned in the return made by him to the requisition of this board, dated the 10th of October last, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, all public money at that time remaining in his hands, custody, or power, as late Paymaster of the forces jointly with George Cooke, Esq; deceased.

"This sum is subject to the services for which it was granted, in case there are any demands upon those services unsatisfied, and to the payment of the fees of making up and passing his accounts, and the payment of the gratuities to the officers of the Pay-office for carrying on and making up his accounts.

"He has no objection to pay in the whole balance into the Exchequer, either upon receiving a quietus, or a security equivalent to a quietus, that may equally secure himself and his family from any further claims from the public upon him, as late Paymaster of the forces.

NORTH."

Extract of a letter from on board a Spanish ship, dated Cadiz March 6. *to a gentleman at Paris.*

"We lie here still, under the command of three flags, with a pretty numerous, but ill-conditioned fleet, in point of ships as well as seamen. The small-pox has been very rife, and carried off numbers. The Trinidada lost 250 by this disorder in six weeks. The Astuto and San Julian have been evacuated on that account, and sent into dock to be smoked. This is a great loss, as they were both well-found ships, of 70 guns each."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Barfleur man of war, Feb. 24.

"We no sooner arrived in the West Indies than our pockets are filled with gold, and our brows crowned with laurels. The conquest of Martinico seems to be the next object, though at present we have not a sufficiency of troops in this part of the world to undertake any further offensive operations; but as we are to block up Martinico, we shall stop their commerce, and probably starve them into a surrender."

Extract of a genuine letter from France.

"The fleet was originally intended to be commanded by M. de la Touche Treville, who resigned the same for the reasons mentioned in his memorial to the King, presented the beginning of February, and from which the following is extracted: "Your memorialist finds the ships under his command to "be very unfit for the service they are to be employed in, se- "veral of them having but lately returned from the West-In- "dies, and required a very thorough repair, instead of which "they have but barely been docked." On the dismission of M. Treville, the command was proffered to many officers, but refused, being jealous of their own and their country's honour, particularly Monsr. de Guichen, who declared in the presence of the King, that he would sooner resign his commission and rank in the navy than take upon him the command. However, M. Le Grasse being neither rich in honour or pocket, accepted the same with very uncommon advantages, emoluments, and precedencies.

"The equipment of the fleet has cost the nation an immense sum of money, and yet we are assured Monsieur Le Grasse, though he accepted the command, is not satisfied with it. In his last letter to a principal naval officer in Paris, he says, "Though I am far from being satisfied with the equipping, "steering, and manning my armament, yet I will most chear- "fully obey my Sovereign's orders; but should I be disappoint- "ed in the promises of the Court of Madrid, for their fleet to "join me from the Havannah, it is my determination to mo- "the fleet in Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, and take my pas- "sage to Europe in a frigate, and lay my grievances personally "at the King's feet."

A Correct List of the Fleet.

Le Ville de Paris (M. de Grasse, Commander in Chief)	110	Le Heros (De Suffrein, Commodore)	74
L'Auguste	80	Le Hannibal	74
L'Eprite	80	Le Pluton	74
Le Languedoc	80	Le Zele	74
Le Sceptre	74	Le Marseillois	74
Le Diademe	74	Le Hector	74
Le Zodiacque	74	Le Glorieux	74
Le Hercule	74	Le Northumberland	
Le Scorpion	74	(De Bougainville, Commodore)	74
Le Sovereign	74	Le Vaillant	64
Le Citoyen	74	Le Vengeur	64
Le Magnanime	74	Le Sphynx	64
Le Cæsar	74	Le Lion	64

Seven frigates, four store-ships, two fire-ships, two bombs, three sloops, four cutters.

For the above fleet, 2500 soldiers were drafted from the new raised regiments, and distributed amongst them, to learn the art of seamanship.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, April 13.

"The Hydra and North frigates have made a signal for the Jamaica fleet.

" The Maidstone frigate has made a signal for the Quebec fleet.

" Both these fleets will shortly sail."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, April 1.

" This morning was brought in here, by the City of Corke privateer, a large French ship, bound from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, loaded with indigo, coffee, sugar, &c. and is judged to be worth near 30,000 l. She sailed with 12 ships more under convoy of two frigates, but was separated from them in a gale of wind. By her we learn, that a fleet of English men of war had blocked up Martinico, and that they will probably soon be in possession of that island, the inhabitants being in the greatest distress for want of provisions, the late hurricane having destroyed almost every thing, and no victualling ships from France can get in to their assistance."

Admiralty-Office, April 13. 1781.

Extract of a letter from Captain Carlyon, Commander of the Lively sloop, to Mr Stephens, dated St Ives, April 8, 1781.

" I have the pleasure to make known to you, that I this morning, three leagues to the N. N. W. of Cape Cornwall, fell in with, and after being chased one hour, and chasing two, took the Canadian, a French privateer, belonging to Morlaix, of 6 three pounders, 12 swivels, and 55 men, commanded by John Baptiste Heber, who had been three days from Morlaix, without having made a single capture."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 14.

" Notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, there are, perhaps, more important matters yet to come before Parliament, than any of those that have been discussed. The claims that are expected to be made at the bar of the Lords, on the 7th of May, to the office of Hereditary Lord High Chamberlain of Great Britain, are expected to furnish some of the most curious arguments ever made use of, and to form one of the most important causes heard for some centuries past, owing to the apparent right of the several claimants, the ancient dignity of the office, and the very lucrative emoluments accruing from it. The most eminent of our counsel are retained on the occasion; and as there are five different claimants, who have each of them separate cases to plead, it is thought the hearing of the whole will not be gone through in less than seven or eight days.

" Besides this matter, there is yet another of no unimportant a nature, and that is, Whether it will not be eligible to allow the clergy, *in certain cases*, land in lieu of tithes. You are already apprised of this subject having been before the House, and the manner in which it has been treated. For five-and-twenty years past, it has been the practice of the Lords, in all inclosure bills, to allow the clergy land instead of tithes; but the Lord Chancellor having, upon the Illmington inclosure bill being brought into the House, thought proper to set his face against it, a very marked contention has taken place in the House upon the subject. The Lord C——r, who always means to be in the right, is, perhaps, a man of all others the least fitted, either by nature or the habits of his life, to brook a disappointment; and his Lordship freely owned to the Lords, that he had never set his heart upon any thing so much, as in preventing the mode of providing for the clergy by tithes, from being in any instance departed from. The temper of the House, however, was evidently against him. There was not a single Lord who did not approve of inclosures; and the Lord President, the late Lord Chancellor, supported by three-fourths of the Bishops, and as many of the Temporal Lords, had an opportunity of mortifying the C——r, by carrying the Illmington inclosure bill by a considerable majority. Not satisfied with this, Lord Bathurst has since made an attempt to procure an act of Parliament for making it the law of the land, to allow the clergy no tithes, but an adequate proportion of land in lieu thereof; and, tho' his Lordship withdrew his motion introductory to it, it is his fixed intention to renew it again soon after the holidays. In the mean time, the Lord C——r, who has a natural aversion to the clergy, (and the Bishops know it) is ransacking the history of the Church, and turning the subject day and night in his mind, in order to prove himself a match against the Lord President and his party, when they shall again bring on the matter before the House. The enemies to the old custom of paying tithes, know very well what they have to expect from the C——r, from the *dressing* they had from him when the point was last agitated, his Lordship having treated the Lord President, and Earl of Sandwich, in a strain of satire and reproof, mingled with a tile of irony, that captivated and delighted, while the objects of it were pitied for the foreness they so awkwardly discovered, and complained of.

" There is also another business of great moment expected to come before the House, and that is, the consideration of a petition from the Bramin and two Presses, which is expected will be presented to the House, as the supreme Court of judicature of Great Britain, in behalf of the natives of India, complaining of the supreme Court of judicature, established in Bengal, and praying for a distribution of justice, better fitted to the nature and religion of people residing in that remote part of the world. If the ministry should persist, which is generally supposed, in laying the trade to India open, an appeal will also be brought by the East India Company at the bar of the Lords, founded on the exclusive right they suppose they hold, under their charter, to the trade of India.

" In the House of Commons, the greatest interest imaginable is making by both parties, to muster up all their forces upon the great question, to be moved by Sir George Saville, for a redress of grievances, grounded on the petition that has been presented from the associated counties. The exertions, however, of Opposition, strike little terror in the Ministry. They never were weaker since the present Premier came into power. The support that administration have, leaves them in no danger of any thing the minority can do; and their extreme *duplicity* and *intrigues* have almost lost them the confidence of the people. The fact is, that while they appear to be actuated by the *public good*, they are notoriously biassed by *personal interest*. Be assured, there is not a man living who cares less for the real benefit of the people of England than Mr B——. I speak not from superficial knowledge, but from well-grounded experience and observation. Mr B—— had only to have been born to a throne to have been a tyrant. When this is said, it is not meant that he is not a scholar and an orator; but he is too haughty, proud, and insolent, to be the friend of the people; and too immediately under the influence of a party to be thought to act with freedom and independence.

" In the Lords, the efforts of Opposition do but expose them. The misunderstanding, indeed, that took place the other day between the L. Chancellor and some of the *cabinet* Lords, respecting the abolishing of titles, *fanned* the dying embers of Opposition; and the leaders were in hopes that the Lord Chancellor *might* resign the Seals, for a difference of opinion in Parliament. The Earl of S—— was not wanting in his endeavours to inform his Lordship, how very ill he had been used; and the Marquis of R——m even went so far as to pay him some very handsome compliments on his spirited intention to resign. That event has not, however, yet taken place; and you may depend upon it, there is not the least probability of it at present.

" We are in hourly expectations of hearing from Admiral Darby, who, we suppose, has before this time effected the relief of Gibraltar. Advices are also expected from Sir George Rodney, and Sir Henry Clinton."

This day, arrived in Leith Roads, his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, from a cruise. Also, the Berwick man of war of 74 guns, and a frigate of 44 guns. The Belle Poule is hourly expected, with a privateer she took on her way down. This, we are informed, is the Dreadnought, commanded by Luke Ryan, and that this *famous* commander is himself a prisoner in the Belle Poule.

Sunday, arrived at Aberdeen, the Good Friends, Thunis Peter Janson master, a Dutch gallio: from Amsterdam for Leith, a prize to the Tartar privateer of Aberdeen, Captain Forbes.

The Rodney, Gardner, is arrived at Charlestown from Clyde.

This day, upon the application of a gentleman of this city, a long precognition was taken before the Magistrates, concerning the conduct of a certain gambling club, who have fleeced a young lad, his apprentice, within these few days, of 48 l. Sterling. To-morrow, a further enquiry is to be proceeded in. When it is concluded, we shall be happy in having it in our power to inform the Public, that such a check has been given to those concerned in this detestable business, as to prevent similar attempts being made upon the young and the thoughtless.

We were mistaken with regard to the time to which Baywater is respited, as mentioned in our last. It is not to the 26th of May, as there stated, but to the 15th of that month.

We are well informed, that Mr Dempster's motion, concerning the linen trade of Great Britain, will be made in the House of Commons on the 26th of this month, and not postponed to the 26th of May, as erroneously mentioned in the London Papers, and from thence copied into the *Mercury*. It is expected, that by the time Mr Dempster makes this national and truly patriotic motion, petitions from several counties and trading towns in Scotland will be laid before the House.

The prohibition of the States of Holland to export flax may distress our manufactures for some time, but in the end it may prove very beneficial, by promoting the growth of flax in this country. It is a well known fact, that, both in America and the West Indies, many articles are now raised, which, before the present unhappy war, they were obliged to get from other countries. The same causes will produce the same effects; and, in a few years, Scotland may, perhaps, be able to raise nearly as much flax as it will need—and thus the present prohibition of the Dutch may turn out to the greatest advantage, as well to the landed proprietor as to the manufacturer.

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 9.

" Yesterday, passed by, on her way to Liverpool, the snow Mary, Captain Snowball, in six weeks from St Kitt's.

" By her we learn, that Admiral Hood was gone on an expedition, supposed against Surinam; and that the fleet of prizes were taking in the booty at St Eustatia, from whence they were to sail for England the 10th of May, under convoy of the flag ships taken from the Dutch."

Surinam, or *Dutch Guiana*, in S. America, is situated between 5 and 7 deg. North lat. extending 100 miles along the coast, from the mouth of the river Oronoque to the river Maroni, or French Guiana, south. The climate of the country is generally reckoned unwholesome; and a considerable part of the coast is low, and covered with water. It abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of different kinds. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. The colony is now in the most flourishing situation, not only with Europe, but with the West India islands. Their chief trade consists in sugar, a great deal of cotton, coffee of an excellent kind, tobacco, flax, skins, gums, and some valuable dying drugs. The capital town is of the same name. Surinam was taken from the English in the reign of Charles II. and, by a subsequent peace, confirmed to them, in consideration of their relinquishing their pretensions to New-York, and other places in the northern colonies, which the English had taken from them. The Dutch have now no other settlement in America but Surinam, and some little islands on the coast of Tera-Firma.

Extract of a private letter from Greenock, April 16.

" On Saturday, we had an account of the privateer Alert, belonging to this port, being taken, and from the master himself, who is just returned from a French prison. About eight or nine days after he left the Fairlie Road, he took a large ship, whose value, in his apprehension, was immense; say, at least 40,000 l.; but he had scarcely shifted the men, and was proceeding on his way, when a large ship made her appearance. Upon this he ordered the prize-master to steer a certain course, and make the best of his way to a port, while he steered a very different one, for the purpose of decoying the large ship from the prize, which had all the effect he desired. However, he was soon taken in the privateer, and when they learned that the other ship was a prize, they immediately chaced, though she was then almost out of sight. As the direction of the prize was entirely out of their way, and having lost sight of her towards night, they were just about giving up the chace, when the man at the mast head called out, that he saw her a-head, lying to; so they were soon up with her, and the prize-master had the satisfaction to embrace his Captain. Thus, through the ignorance, or something worse, of the prize-master, was this valuable ship lost; for, had he persevered in the course he was directed to steer, they had never touched her. The ship which took them was the American frigate Alliance, of 36 guns, and 246 men, then nineteen days from Boston. But another prize, which the privateer's men were near taking if they had succeeded, would have, at least, crowned them with much more glory, though perhaps would not have equalled the other in profit. This was no other than the Alliance herself. The Alliance steered for l'Orient in France. The wind being off shore, she did not get quite into the Road, yet most of the officers went ashore to regale themselves shortly after they anchored. No sooner were they gone than fifty of the frigate's men tendered their services to the Captain of the Alert, to carry off the ship that night, who, with thirty of the Alert's men, then on board, were abundantly sufficient to have effected it. Unfortunately, however, it fell calm, and afterwards blew from the sea, which entirely blasted a scheme, the success of which would have been infallible with any other wind."

Extract of a letter from Limerick, April 5.

" By a gentleman that came from Cork, this day, we learn, that the inhabitants are apprehensive of a visit from the French; that a regiment had marched down to Cove, and that each man of the troops in garrison was supplied with ammunition, and orders to be in readiness at a moment's warning."

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

ELGIN.—The Rev. Mr William Gordon, and the Rev. Mr William Peterken, Ministers: Mr Thomas Gordon, writer in Edinburgh, Ruling Elder.

The Benefit TICKETS *in the* LOTTERY, *for* 105,000 l. *for the Year* 1781, *drawn before the Managers and Directors thereof, at the Music-Hall, in Fishamble-street, Dublin.*

Fifteenth Day's Drawing No. 26,395, 500 l. No. 6601, 15,917, 50 l. each. No. 16,857, 2584, 4033, 4840, 8730, 9450, 11,462, 13,607, 16,569, 17,370, 19,278, 20 l. each.

Sixteenth Day's Drawing. No. 14,138, 17,743, 18,254, 500 l. each. No. 8404, 15,194, 19,580, 20,006, 1871, 2324, 8283, 10,108, 9209, 50 l. each. No. 14,404, 14[illegible], 13,425, 2[illegible]03, 18,141, 512, 19,645, 20 l. each.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

April 3. The Hawk privateer of Leith, Currie, upon a cruize.

Remain in said harbour, April 7.

The Glasgow of and for Campbeltown, Taylor, from Thurso.
Three Friends of Leith, Howston, from Peterhead.
Robert and Marjory of Stromness, Mouat, from Leith.

In Kirkwall Road,

The Mary and Betty of Stromness, Smith, for Bergen; and Betty of Westra, Sinclair, for Leith.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

April 13. Bathia, Stewart, from Aberdeen, with meal.
14. Jean, Mackenzie, from Drogheda, with oats.
Christie, Crawford, from ditto, with ditto.
15. Charitas, Christian, from Norway, with timber.
William privateer, Smith, from a cruize.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

April 16. Lark, Airsom, from Stockton, with cheese and oil.
Janet and Margaret, Muir, from North Berwick, with grain.
17. Mally, Lighton, from Montrose, with goods.
Bella, Mackenzie, from Esdale, with slates.
Charming Katty, Smith, ditto, ditto.
18. Success, Ferrier, from Glasgow, in ballast.

SAILED,

Berwick Merchant, Millar, for Berwick, with goods.
Robert and Jean, Laughton, for Kirkwall, ditto.
William, Slater, for ditto, ditto.
Elliock, Kay, for Newcastle, ditto.
Nelly, Tulloch, for Glasgow, with goods.
Adamson, Lyell, for Perth, with goods.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

On SATURDAY next, April 21,

For the Benefit of Mrs BURDEN,

Will be presented, (not acted this season) The

CONSTANT COUPLE;

OR,

A TRIP TO THE JUBILEE.

(Written by FARQUHAR.)

Sir Harry Wildair, by Mrs BURDEN.

To which will be added, the favourite Farce of

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Kitty, (with the Mock Minuet) Mrs BURDEN.

Tickets to be had of Mrs Burden, at Mr Johnston's, No. 4. St Ann's Street.

TO BE SOLD,

AN ENSIGNCY in the Edinburgh Royal Volunteers.——For particulars, apply to the Publisher.

N B. The purchaser of the above commission will receive the full pay and arrears due from the 13th September last.

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Chiefly concerning

THE CULTURE OF THE HEART.

" Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he " will not depart from it." Prov. xxii. 6.

At the above Shop may be had, written by the same Author,

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BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

WHEREAS there is a great deficiency in the collection of the First Moiety of damages awarded to the Roman Catholics, these are therefore requiring such as are deficient in payment of the first moiety of damages above mentioned, to pay the same immediately to Mr George M'Queen, the Collector, as a warrant is now granted against those who are in arrear: And, after this information, they will only have themselves to blame if compulsitory measures are taken.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 23d April, first stair below the Chapel of Ease, second door of the stair, All sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mounted Beds, Feather-Beds, and Blankets, Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Drawers, &c. Grates, Carpets, Mirrors, Kitchen Furniture; Bed and Table Linen, some Silver-plate, and Tea-China; a large Clothes Chest, and a good Eight-day-Clock.——Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE of the Lands of FRANKFIELD, NEAR GLASGOW.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament House, upon Thursday the 28th day of June 1781, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The Lands of Garthamlock Muir, now called FRANKFIELD, with the mansion-house, offices, and haill pertinents; as also, that part and portion of the lands of Rachesse, commonly called GARTLISKEN-HILL, and houses thereon, inclosed with a stone dyke, and a craig called the ASH CRAIG, all which lands are parts and portions of the lands and lordship of Provan, lying within the barony parish of Glasgow, and shire of Lanark, which belonged to the deceased James Hunter of Frankfield, with the privilege of purchasing the teinds at the upset price of 593 l. 6 s 4 d. 6-12ths Sterling.

And likewise, the balance of 370 l. 1 s. 5 d. 10-12ths Sterling of an heritable debt due to the said deceased James Hunter, by John Spreul of Milton and Rebecca Hay, spouses, extending over the feudalities of one just and equal third part of the lands of Inshaw and Gain, at the upset price of 300 l. Sterling, with interest after Whitsunday 1780.

The articles and conditions of roup, progress of title, and rental, to be seen in the hands of John Callander deputy-clerk of Session, or Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh.

MEDICAL ANECDOTES

Of the last Thirty Years, illustrated with MEDICAL TRUTHS, and addressed to the MEDICAL FACULTY, but in an especial manner to the PEOPLE AT LARGE. With an Appendix and copious index.

By B. DOMINICETI, M. D.

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THE more we dip into the volume before us, the more we find ourselves unequal to the task of doing justice to its various merits; the more likewise we find ourselves disposed to join in the general tribute of applause to the Author for the singular humanity, as well as skill, which, for a number of years past, has so eminently distinguished his practice, and which, in a multitude of instances, has rendered his advice the only comfort, his Baths the only refuge of the afflicted, after their diseases had baffled Medical Knowledge, or (worse still) been brought to the last stage of hopeless inveteracy by Medical Ignorance, and by Medical Obstinacy.—— But to proceed with our summary of Cases:

PESTILENTIAL SORE THROAT.—A very singular one cured after all other means had been found insufficient.

NODOUS, SCHIRROUS, and FISTULOUS TUMOURS; ULCERS, CANCERS, &c.—J. S. Esq. afflicted fourteen years with sundry nodosities, accompanied with the effects of an ill-cured gonorrhœa, cured in fifteen weeks.—The Rev. Mr T. W. an obstinate cancer, produced by a schirrous and other alarming scorbutic complaints, cured in thirteen weeks.—G. P. of a strong scorbutico-venereal taint, and a habit loaded with mercury, variously afflicted, and, after all other means had failed, cured in four months.—A Lady, afflicted with several schirrous tumours in the womb and abdomen, deemed past recovery by the most celebrated of the faculty, but cured in two months, as attested by the late Sir John Fielding.—Mrs M. afflicted four years and a half with most excruciating pains, which were judged by the most eminent of the faculty to proceed from a schirrous tumour in the womb, pronounced by them past remedy, but cured in three months, as in like manner attested by the same Magistrate.—Master R. deplorably reduced by a large schirrous tumour at the pit of his stomach, of four years standing, but restored to perfect health in fourteen weeks.—B. T. a schirrous tumour, accompanied with a hectic cough, shortness of breath, &c. cured in two months.—F. B. Esq. a fistulous tumour, &c. accompanied with a strong venereal taint, cured in fifteen weeks.—T. M. Esq. subject to the piles, which terminated in a confirmed fistula; for this salivated once, and cut twice; by the mercury he had taken, added to his complaints, reduced to a state of distraction, but cured in four months.—J. G. twice cut for a fistula, plunged into despair by a third fistula, accompanied with a third fever &c. but restored to perfect health, as attested by P. H. Esq. Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majesty.

LEPROSY.—J. E. afflicted with branny scabs, an inflammation on the face and head, redness all over the body, &c. after every other medical expedient had been tried in vain, cured in sixteen weeks.—Mrs T. her whole body excoriated, as if by an universal blister, afflicted seven years, reduced to the last extremity by medical mismanagement, but cured in four months.—The Rev. Dr G: the disorder confirmed on him many years, and obliged by it to change his under-garment and gloves five or six times in the day, after three salivations, and every other medical expedient, had recourse to the Author, and was cured in nineteen weeks.—Dr H. an universal obstruction, parched skin, and small branny scales, afflicted above ten years, and cured in twelve weeks.—Mrs H. aged eighty-five, covered from head to foot with a branny scurf, the juices of her body almost dried up, afflicted eleven years, and given over by the faculty, but cured in three months.—T. C. Esq; covered with small branny scales, and otherwise variously afflicted above five years, cured in thirteen weeks.—S. B. variously afflicted two years, given over by the faculty, but cured in two months, as particularly specified in his affidavit.—T. C. salivated twice, &c. &c. for a dry lepra, afflicted seven years, and reduced to the last extremity, but cured in fifteen weeks, as likewise authenticated by affidavit. Mr B. also salivated twice, &c. &c. for a dry lepra, or, as some supposed it, the effect of poison given to him by negroes, brought to the verge of the grave, but cured in fourteen weeks.—The son of D. S. Esq; his ears and part of his legs on the point of mortifying, and otherwise dreadfully afflicted, but cured in three months.—Mrs J. and her two daughters, both the latter afflicted from their infancy, and labouring under obstructions, but cured in five months.—J. H. accompanied with a deep melancholy, afflicted seven years, given over, but cured in sixteen weeks.

(To be continued.)

ROUP of FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Mr Cheap's house, St Andrew's Square, on Monday the 23d April instant,

A Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Bed-steads, Grates, &c.; Feather Beds, Matresses and Blankets, Carpets; Also, Silver Plate, with China and Glass; complete Kitchen Furniture, &c.; variety of Prints, and some Paintings, framed, glazed, and gilded. Most of the Furniture is new, and all of it in the best order.

The first day's sale to consist of the Kitchen Furniture; second day, of the Mahogany and standing Furniture; and third day, of the Silver Plate, China, Glass, and the other articles above-mentioned.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock each forenoon, and to continue until all is sold off.

TO begin to SELL by public roup, within that large lodging, No. 12, of Prince's street, New Town, on Tuesday the 24th of April current,

All sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURITURE,

Consisting of mounted beds, feather beds, blankets, bed and table linen, looking-glasses, drawers, carpets, a complete set of drawing-room and dining-room furniture, several articles of silver plate, a fine Nankeen set of tea and table China, and a variety of fine mahogany tables, chairs, cloth-press, bureaus, &c. with a good assortment of kitchen utensils and stone-ware. The whole is in the best order, and mostly new.

Tuesday for the kitchen furniture, and butler's pantry.
Wednesday the standing furniture, feather-beds, and carpets.
Thursday, silver plate, china, and stone-ware.—And,
Friday, for the blankets, bed and table linen.

The roup to begin each day at ten o'clock.

MONEY TO BE SUNK FOR ANNUITIES.

TO be SUNK for Annuities, several different SUMS OF MONEY from Two Hundred to One Thousand Pounds Sterling.—For particulars, apply to John Gordon clerk to the signet, St Andrew's Square.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croiscauscy,

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell *Dutch weight*.

The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib. s.	d.
Best Bohea, at	3	0
Congo,	5	0
Finest ditto,	5	6
Fine Souchong,	6	6
Very best ditto,	7	0
Hyson,	10	6
Superfine ditto,	13	0
All Dutch weight.		

	per gal. s.	d.
Old Jamaica Double Rum at	11	0
Single ditto,	6	0
Coniac Brandy,	12	0
Good Brandy,	7	0
——— Brandy,	5	6
Fine Holland Gin,	7	0
Good ditto,	5	6
Good proof Whisky,	3	6
Whisky	3	0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the council-house of Musselburgh, upon Friday the 27th of April current,

THE OLD TENEMENTS OF LAND, lying

in the middle of the Town of Musselburgh, upon the north side of the high street, with large GARDEN at the back thereof, running north to the mill-dam, measuring about half an acre, which formerly belonged to James Wood tailor in Musselburgh.—The above tenements stand upon a fine area for building a large tenement on the high street of Musselburgh; and the north end of the garden is a pleasant situation for a house to command a prospect of the Frith, and opposite coast of Fife.—The articles of sale and progress of writs are in the hands of Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh, with whom any person may commune, who inclines to make a private bargain before the day of roup.

MILNS TO BE LET.

TO be LET by roup, within the Town-hall of Musselburgh, upon Thursday the 26th of April current, between the hours of 12 and one mid-day, The MILNS OF MUSSELBURGH, for one year from and after the term of Whitsunday next, old stile.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Thomas Thomson clerk of Musselburgh.———Not to be repeated.

ROUP OF TOLLS.

THE TOLLS and DUTIES payable and collected at the turnpike-gates of Tynecastle Brachead in the Slateford district, and Tynecastle Braefoot, in the Calder district, are separately to be LET in tack, for one year from and after the 14th May next;—the Tolls and Duties collected at West-Calder, in the Calder district, for one year from *from* and after 25th May next;—and those at Craigmill, in the Slateford district, and Combfoot, in the Calder district, for one year from and after the 14th August next;—by the Trustees for putting in execution the turnpike acts in the shire of Edinburgh, at a general meeting to be held by them, within the Inner Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 30th of April curt.

The articles of roup to be seen with George Zeigler writer, Sheriff-clerk's office, Edinburgh.

N. B. No offer will be admitted, unless the offerer produce his cautioner.

SHEEP FARM TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup on Tuesday the 24th April inst. within the house of George Craig merchant in Galashiels, that large and extensive Sheep Farm of WINDYDOORS, as presently possessed by John Dickson. The entry to commence at Whitsunday next.

The roup to begin at twelve o'clock.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET in lease, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday 1782,

THE Estate of DARNCHESTER, consisting of the farms of Darnchester, Dovecoatmains, and Hawkslaw, lying in the parish of Coldstream and county of Berwick.

These farms consist of 1000 acres, or thereby, lie contiguous, are of a rich soil, in a good climate, without any waste ground, have near and ready access to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldstream, are within a short distance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunse, Coldstream, and Kelso. The whole estate is capable of the highest improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and all other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in grass, whereof 60 of the best soil, well laid down, and may have the straw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a small consideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunse, as to further particulars concerning the estate, and who will give directions for shewing the lands.

Proposals for taking the whole, or part of the estate, may be made to James Rochead, Esq; of Inverleith, the proprietor, or to John Anderson writer to the signet: And it may be depended on that such as are not accepted of shall be kept secret.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

THE OLD FIR WOODS AT HADDO HOUSE, 14 miles from Aberdeen, are to be disposed of (excepting the Wood in the Deer Park.) These woods are in general full grown, of a proper age, and good quality, fit for every country use, and a great part proper for being manufactured into planks and deals.—The woods are in a situation where there will be a great demand, as there is no other fir wood in that neighbourhood of the size and quality.—There is a river very near the wood, by which timber can sometimes be floated to the sea, and the land-carriage only about four miles to where the tide flows.—Liberty will be given for erecting saw-mills, &c. at proper places; and grass-parks adjoining will be let for grazing horses or cattle employed about the work.—Five years are proposed to be allowed for cutting, manufacturing, and disposing of the wood. The price agreed for, to be paid so much yearly. The first payment when the bargain is concluded, and the purchaser to find undoubted security for the remainder of the price.

Proposals will be received, after the first of June 1781, by the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo House, or Ellon Castle, and by William Thom, Esq; advocate in Aberdeen, or Mr George Taylor near Haddo House, who will show the woods, &c.

NOTICE.

NIEL M'LAURIN, in Inverefragan, parish of Ardchattan, Argyleshire, having died on the 12th March last, it is requested that all persons to whom he is indebted will immediately send distinct notes of their claims to John Marshall junior, writer in Glasgow, that proper measures may be concerted for the benefit of all concerned.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTWITHSTANDING of former advertisements, several of the Creditors of GEORGE WILSON merchant in Dunbar have not lodged their grounds of debt, with proper affidavits. These are therefore intimating to the said creditors, that unless they lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Joseph Forrest writer in Dunbar, or Alexander Sawers writer there, betwixt and the 10th day of May first, they will be cut out of their share of the effects realized, as the Trustees propose to divide the same at Whitsunday first.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM and JOHN MACFARLANES, Esqrs.

THREE of the said Creditors who have not acceded to the trust-deed having, in the end of January and beginning of February last, led adjudications against Messr. Macfarlanes and their estate in Scotland, a general meeting of the Creditors was called, on the 17th current, at which it was their unanimous opinion, that all the other creditors who have acceded, or who may now chuse to accede, ought to adjudge their *pari passu* preference; and that to save the expence of adjudications at the instance of the several creditors, their debts ought to be conveyed for their own behoof, to one or more Trustees, in whose name the diligence might proceed; and for this purpose, the creditors present made choice of Mr Alexander Keith, one of the clerks to the signet, to be their Trustee, and failing of him by death, the three senior Trustees appointed by the deed of trust executed by Messr. Macfarlanes, for behoof of their creditors succulively; and they agreed, and recommended to such creditors as were absent, to assign their several debts to him and them for that purpose, between and the 7th day of May next, and to lodge the several assignations, with their grounds of debt, in the hands of William Macewan writer, Old Excise Court, Edinburgh, agent for the Trustees, in order that he might then raise and cause execute a proper summons of adjudication, so as to obtain decreet thereon in the course of next session; and appointed him to give this public notice to the creditors, that such of them as incline may take the benefit thereof.

A printed copy of the proposed assignation may be had, upon applying to Mr Keith or the said William Macewan.

TO be SET for one year, and may be entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next, furnished or unfurnished,

That HOUSE on the Farm of Gilmerton-Grange, lately possessed by Peter Hunter, consisting of a kitchen and bed-room, milk-pantry, and two closets, in the ground storey; a dining-room, bed-room, and two closets, with several presses, in the upper storey.

Any person inclining to take the above House, may also have a large Garden, of about one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit-trees, or part thereof. They may also be provided with a cow's grass in the parks adjacent to the house.

This house is pleasantly situated on the Newcastle road, adjoining to the policy of Melvil, within four miles of Edinburgh and two of Dalkeith.

The servants at the house will show the premisses; and for particulars enquire at William Hunter farmer, at Gilmerton.

TO be LET, for such a term of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next as to the houses, grass, and fallow land, at Michaelmas next as to the arable lands,

The Farm of TYNEFIELD, in the parish of

Dunbar, and county of Haddington, consisting of 230 acres or thereby, mostly arable. There is a new onstead of houses and offices lately built on the farm, which lies within three miles of Dunbar, and seven miles of Haddington, upon the great turnpike-road leading to Edinburgh, and is within four miles of several draw-kilns, where plenty of lime is to be had, and has the advantage of sea-ware.

For particulars, enquire at Mr Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Alexander Sawers writer in Dunbar.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, the Estate of CAMNO; also, the Lands of DYKETON and BROOMENDS, either together or separately. These lands lie in the parish of Meigle, and county of Perth, are of an excellent soil, properly inclosed and divided by ditches, hedges, and rows of trees, all in good order, situated in the most beautiful and centrical part of Strathmore, just by the village of Meigle, about eight miles distant from Dundee, and two from Cupar Angus, which is a market town.

There is a convenient small mansion-house on Camno, with a garden, and the proprietor is entitled to vote for a member of Parliament. The whole farms on the premisses have good steadings of houses built within these few years. The free rent of Camno is 204 l. and of Dyketon and Broomend 66 l.

Persons inclining to purchase may apply to the proprietor at Arthurstone.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th day of July 1781, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of CARGEN, lying in

the parish of Traquair, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three measured miles from Dumfries.

It consists of about 720 English acres of exceeding fine rich loamy soil, laid out in the best manner, well watered, and subdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, ash, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the most healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houses are in good repair, being all lately built.

The estate lies on a declivity, facing south and south-east, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itself an inexhaustible fund of manure called Sea Sleetch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not superior to any other for raising all kinds of corn and grass.

Near the centre of the estate is situated the Mansion-house, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleasantly situated. The orchard stored with the best fruit-trees, standards as well as espalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the house, there is a complete court of offices consisting of barns, granary, stables, byres, sheds and straw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniencies fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The present rent of the estate about 677 l. yearly. It holds of a subject superior, for payment of 31 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a small pendicle which holds of the Crown. The valuation is 624 l. Scots. The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the cess, the above-mentioned feu-duty, 21 l. 8 s. 10½ d. of stipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0½ d. of school salary. The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

As also, to be SOLD, time and place foresaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and parish of New Abbey, and stewartry foresaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vassal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rental, current leases, and conditions of sale. Copies of the conditions of sale, and inventory of writs, will be seen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And those who wish for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.
This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*